

EVENTS OF GREATEST IMPORTANCE TO HAWAII

By Prof. Alexander

"What do I consider the eight most important events in the history of Hawaii?" asked Professor W. D. Alexander, the eminent Hawaiian historian. "I will tell you in chronological order. They are as follows:

"The discovery of the Islands by Captain Cook in 1778.

"The conquering of all the islands but Kauai, by Kamehameha I, ending with the battle of Nuuanu Valley in 1795.

"The arrival of the missionaries in 1820, another turning point in the history of Hawaii.

"The seizure of the islands by Lord Paulet and the restoration of the flag in 1843 are coupled together.

"The Paris convention of November, 1843 at which the independence of the islands was guaranteed, each power agreeing never to take possession of the islands, either by protectorate, annexation, or in any other way.

"The treaty of Reciprocity with the United States in 1897.

"Annexation of the islands to the United States, the date of which still appears to be a question of dispute in the courts, as to whether annexation took place by the adoption of the Newlands resolution, flag at the time of the raising in August 12, 1898, or the signing of territorial government in the 14, 1900.

"The next event of importance is the laying of the cable in December, 1902.

"No one will dispute, I think, the importance of the events I have named, in the history of Hawaii."

By Chief Justice Frear

"You wish to know what in my opinion are the most important events in Hawaiian history?" said Chief Justice Frear, repeating the question which had been put to him.

"Importance is a relative matter. What events should be named as most important depends largely upon the degree of importance taken as a standard. It seems to me that in any case the degree of importance should be considered with reference to the permanent effects on the future of Hawaii, rather than with reference to the degree of interest or excitement caused at the time."

"I should say that the two most important events in the history of Hawaii are:

"First, the discovery of the islands by Captain Cook, which determined a change from the semi-barbarous state, and

"Secondly, the coming of the missionaries which determined that change in the right direction. To the coming of the missionaries is due, directly or indirectly, most of what the islands are today, in Americanism and civilization generally, as well as religiously."

"The next two events in point of importance, in my opinion, are:

"First, the union of all the islands under one government by Kamehameha I, which was largely a consequence of the discovery of the islands by Captain Cook, and which in turn to a large extent made possible the future independence and development of the islands."

"Secondly, the annexation of the islands to the United States, which was made possible to a large degree by the results of the Christianizing, civilizing and Americanizing work of the missionaries, and in turn will determine the future development of the islands."

"The next events in point of importance in my opinion were:

"First, the adoption in 1839 and 1840 of the edict of toleration, the declaration of rights, and the first constitution, which may be classed together, and which marked the change from the old system of absolute government to the new system of individual rights and constitutional government."

"Secondly, the enactments of the organic acts, and the establishment of land titles in the latter forties which practically carried out and completed the change just mentioned, already begun in 1839 and 1840."

"Thirdly, the ratification of the reciprocity treaty between these islands and the United States in 1897, which had so much to do with our recent rapid industrial and commercial growth, and which paved the way for annexation."

"Fourth, the overthrow of the monarchy which was another long step in the direction of government by the people and which also prepared the way to a large extent for annexation."

"In the next class of events most important in Hawaiian history, in my opinion, should be placed the establishment of cable communication between Hawaii and the rest of the United States, the results of which may not be as striking as the results of other events no less important, but which will perhaps be more varied and more important than we can now realize."

By W. R. Castle

Hawaii may have been discovered by the early Spanish voyagers. If so, for selfish and unworthy reasons they concealed the fact. In 1778, when the ships of Captain Cook first saw Oahu, a new chapter was begun in the story of its warlike and interesting people. Hawaii's introduction to the world was a momentous event.

But forces were already at work which would prevent the easy conquest and rapid extinction of the Hawaiian people. Kamehameha the Great saw the landing of the discoverer and was present at his tragic death. He probably felt and appreciated the importance of contact with white men, and availing himself of their better weapons, was thus aided in the conquest of all the group, which slowly followed. Although Kauai was not formally ceded till about 1810, the practical subjugation of the islands followed the conquest of Oahu in 1795. Kamehameha with merciless cruelty punished all insubordination. It resulted in the unification of the nation,

and establishment of a strong central government. The king claimed all lands by right of conquest and allotted them to loyal chiefs who held subject to a sort of feudal tenure. The nation was in a logical process of development. Such a government was necessary to its very existence during the early years of contact with civilization. Kamehameha when supreme, wisely compelled his subjects to engage in the arts of peace, thus subduing their warlike tendencies, and increasing material prosperity. Though he maintained the old heathen worship, there is reason to believe that he recognized its inherent weakness and was ready to discard it, for something better.

The conqueror died in 1819, leaving a Hawaiian nation and orderly government, in place of a rabble of brawling chiefs and insignificant tribes, ready for obliteration at the first onset. His work was complete and to him Hawaii owes its national existence. But the spirit of change was abroad and two events soon happened which exercised an extraordinary influence in shaping the future course of the little nation. The first was the abolition of Kapu, a practical abandonment of the whole system of idol worship. Such a change, without some compensation, might have wrecked the whole people. With all of its given features, the Kapu represented law in a crude form, and held in check and restrained the passions. Removed with nothing to take its place, there can be no doubt that, like a train on a down grade with no brakes, Hawaii would soon have plunged to a bloody and tragic ruin. But the second event, the two forming one epoch, was at hand. Early in 1820 the missionaries landed, and gaining the confidence of the chiefs, by their all powerful aid were successful in guiding the aimless energies of the nation into channels of safety. Several years of steady growth followed, which resulted in a practical Christianizing of the country. This period witnessed in the printing of the first newspaper in the Pacific, the *Lama Hawaii*, issued at Lahaina early in 1834, and later, the *Kumu Hawaii*, in Honolulu. The *Sandwich Islands Gazette*, published in the English language, was first issued in 1835. About this time also, the production of silk and the growing of cotton was attempted, with some degree of success.

The growing importance of the "Sandwich Islands," was by this time attracting the jealous attention of European governments, and the independent existence of the little Kingdom was more than once seriously threatened. While it is probable that some mistakes were made by the young nation, yet the king and his advisers were most anxious to have the good will of their powerful neighbors, and they yielded to some injustice. But this did not prevent several attempts to take possession of the group. Finally under stress of demands which could not be complied with, a provisional cession was made to Lord George Paulet in 1843. At this date it can not be stated whether his act would have been sanctioned by the home government, had not Admiral Thomas intervened. But as his acts were endorsed by the English government without reservation, it seems probable that the popular idea, that Hawaii's independence would have been forever lost, had not Admiral Thomas restored the flag, is incorrect. At any rate, the flag was again hoisted to the head of the staff, on Thomas Square, July 31st, 1843 amid great rejoicing. It was at this time that Kamehameha III spoke the famous words, since adopted as the national motto: "Ua Mau ke Ea o ka Aina i ka Pono." He no doubt used them in the view, that Hawaii, in the right, had borne successfully the emergence from this greatest of its perils. The event deepened and very much strengthened national spirit. How different from the condition of feeling when Kamehameha I voluntarily yielded sovereignty to Vancouver! At that time when the British flag went up the natives shouted "We are British subjects!"

The next event of vast importance and far-reaching influence was the surrender of their lands by the chiefs; the establishment of a national land system, and the grant of a liberal constitution in 1852. These events have been the subject of recent discussion and need not be reviewed. Kamehameha V, either not recognizing that the grant of that constitution constituted a sacred compact whereby was forever surrendered the absolute power of the monarch, or with the intention of violating

the promise, and re-asserting the royal supremacy, abrogated this constitution in 1864, replacing it with another more to his liking. He thus started the spirit of revolution in Hawaii which thereafter, while slumbering at times re-asserted itself, till monarchy was destroyed. The epoch of revolutions may be said to have extended over many years, beginning with 1864. But its more active manifestation, began with armed resistance in 1887, to the aggressions of Kalakaua, when a new constitution was proclaimed very seriously curtailing the power and importance of the throne. It proved a temporary expedient, for the Kalakaua family never for an instant intended to yield the prerogatives claimed for the crown, and the monarchy yielding to inevitable progress ceased to exist January 17th, 1893.

Annexation to the United States is claimed by some as a war measure. But the inevitable tendency of events in the Pacific since 1819, has been to final union of Hawaii with its powerful neighbor. The Spanish war simply hastened the consummation which destiny prescribed. Whether it shall prove a salvation to the Hawaiian, depends on himself. He is cordially invited to join hands with the greatest nation on earth and take an illustrious position in the great future. If he will wisely enter into the spirit of the age and advance, then will he live.

And now the slender thread is laid which gives Hawaii the lightnings union with the vast world of life, restless energy and progress. Few can appreciate today the full significance of the change which is coming. The slender line of buoys which, on Sunday last, in the gathering twilight, carried the cable to its resting place in Wai-iki, marked also the sundering of the past from the future. Behind is the memory of Hawaii's steady advance. Ahead is the hope that she may not only maintain the good record of bygone years, but distance all that past, in glorious future.

W. R. CASTLE.

By A. S. Hartwell

Important national events may owe their importance to the consequences which result from them, or they may be the outcome or results of previous conditions, or of a course of action or inaction on the part of influential persons or political organizations, or they may be developments of influences and tendencies in a people which merely await an occasion to show their force. For instance, the destruction of the Maine was followed by the Spanish war, the annexation of Hawaii and the acquisitions of Puerto Rico and the Philippines; but who can say of that event, whether accidental or intentional, that it can be regarded as in any sense a cause for these resulting consequences? Are they not rather due to underlying social and racial forces and economic conditions resting for their foundation upon divinely ordained principles?

Classifying, however, in a general way, eight events of importance in Hawaii, of which, with the exception of the first to be named, I have been personally cognizant, I will mention the following, viz:

(1) The Amendment of the Constitution of 1852, which Kamehameha V, made in a way not authorized by law, and which changed the Hawaiian legislative assembly from two separate houses—an upper House of Nobles and a Lower House of elected representatives—to one house, in which both bodies sat together. This proceeding not only served to disturb the none too settled ideas of the Hawaiian people concerning the majesty of law, but it established a system which was certain to come under the despotic control, either of the monarch or of the mob. In this instance it worked both ways, and finally resulted in a portentous combination of both elements.

(2) The withdrawal, by King Lunalilo's cabinet in 1878, of the offer to lease Pearl Harbor to the United States. Such a decision or lease was desired by President Grant and it had been made during his administration, he would have seen a naval station promptly established here. The result might have

prolonged the autonomy of Hawaii by the constant presence of a powerful United States naval force, the influence of which would have tended to prevent and suppress domestic turbulence. On the other hand it might have induced an earlier desire for annexation on the part of sovereign and people; but either way the national status of Hawaii would have been affected.

(3) The election of King Lunalilo's successor in 1874 by the newly elected legislature, known to be favorable to Kalakaua, rather than by the old legislature, whose term of office (dating from the time when they had first convened), had not expired, and who, if they had been convened for the election of a sovereign would have elected Queen Emma. The one meant American influences, which after intervening disturbances and revolutions, eventually prevailed; the other would have meant English influences in Hawaii with a stronger and more peaceful government.

(4) The treaty of commercial reciprocity made in 1876 with the United States. This treaty on the part of the United States was made for far-reaching political and not for commercial objects. For Hawaii it was the only way in which its sole industry—sugar—could be kept alive, unless by a similar politico-commercial treaty with Great Britain. With no market for its agricultural products; with no manufactures and no revenue from trade other than the trade which depended on sugar and rice crops, Hawaii would have returned to the simple life of the grass hut and taro patch.

(5) The amendment of the constitution forced upon King Kalakaua in 1887. Consequent upon this were the abortive conspiracies of 1889, headed by Robert Wilcox, to supplant Kalakaua by his sister Liliuokalani, as well as by the two royal parties combining with Wilcox to restore the former constitution; and later, in 1892, the attempt of Wilcox and others to establish a dictatorship professing to look to ultimate annexation.

(6) The attempt in January, 1893, by Queen Liliuokalani to annul all constitutional law and govern by royal edict, followed by the immediate collapse of the monarchy, the establishment of the Provisional Government and of the Republic of Hawaii.

(7) The treaty of annexation to the United States in 1898.

(8) The establishment of submarine telegraphic communication between San Francisco and Honolulu.

ALFRED S. HARTWELL.

SCOURING YOUR SCALP.

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If your hair is brittle and thinning, you have dandruff. The mere scouring of the scalp of the loose scales, won't cure dandruff; because dandruff is nothing but scales of scalp being thrown up by a pestiferous little germ in burrowing its way to the root of the hair where it saps the vitality causing falling hair and, in time baldness. Now you can't stop dandruff, nor falling hair, nor prevent baldness unless you destroy that germ; and the only preparation that can do it is the new scientific discovery, Newbro's Herpicide. In fact no other hair preparation claims to kill the dandruff germ—all of them will clean the scalp; soap and water will do that, but only Newbro's Herpicide gets at the root of the trouble and kills the dandruff germ.

Dead matter has been shown by Dr. J. C. Bose, of Calcutta, to have some of the irritability usually supposed to belong solely to living organs. Under electric action metals are made to give responses that are lessened or modified—like the responses of muscles and nerves—by pinching, freezing, heating, and even by chloroforming or poisoning.

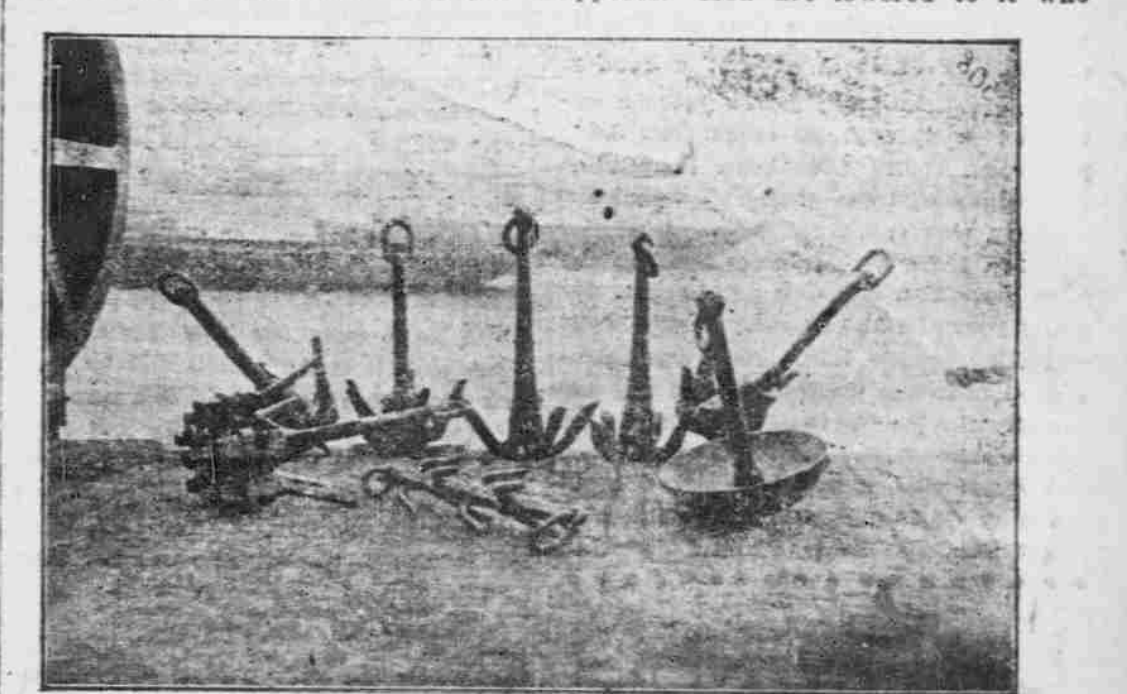
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HOW CABLES ARE REPAIRED

The repair of ocean cables in these days of scientific accomplishment is a comparatively simple matter. It is as easy to maintain communication by cable between continents as it is to maintain communication by railway between distant cities.

The life of a well-made and carefully laid cable in the cold waters of the Atlantic Ocean may be indefinite. Pieces of the earliest cables are occasionally recovered from the bottom of the ocean in a good state of preservation, while cables which have been submerged twenty years are recovered in perfect condition. In early years, the commonest source of danger was from the anchors of schooners fishing in comparatively shallow waters, but of late years this danger has been minimized to a remarkable degree by legislation and the liberal policy of the cable companies. By international agreement, ship is then stopped, and the hauling of an ocean cable is declared a penal offense. Masters of vessels, whose anchors have engaged a cable,

are required to make every effort to disengage them without damage to the cable. The companies furnish accurate charts and guarantee payment for anchors, chains and ropes which masters are encouraged to abandon, rather than attempt to release, at the risk of injury to the cable. Claims substantiated by particulars of locality and affidavit of the master and officers are promptly settled to the advantage of both parties, for the vessel saves hours of labor in raising the cable to the deck, and the company saves its property at a trifling cost. Occasionally, however, a storm-driven vessel will drag its anchors and break a cable.



Various Kinds of Grapnels and a Mushroom Anchor.

secure the cable by chains on each side of the light, which is then cut in two. The ends are hauled on board and connected with the testing room. One of the ends will surely be that of the section of cable which is now a means of communication between the ship and the shore. The other end will be a short piece from the ship to the point of fracture. The tests and communication with the shore indicating that the cable on that side is electrically perfect, the end is sealed, attached to a buoy and dropped overboard. The short piece to the fracture is picked up and stowed away. The steamer proceeds to grapple for the end of the cable communicating with the other shore.

HOW A BREAK IS LOCATED. A break having occurred, or a "fault" developed, steps are taken to ascertain its position. The conductor of the cable offers a certain amount of obstruction, or "resistance," to the passage of the electric current. Apparatus has been devised for measuring the amount of this resistance. The unit of resistance is called an Ohm, after the great German physicist who discovered and expounded the laws of the electric current. The exact resistance per nautical mile of the conductor of any given cable is known to the electricians in charge. Resistance practically ceases at the point where the conductor makes considerable contact with the water; therefore, supposing the known resistance per mile to be two ohms, and the measuring apparatus indicates a total resistance of 800 ohms, the position of the break will be 400 miles from the shore. With this information the captain of the repairing steamer is able to determine, by his charts of the course of the cable, the latitude and longitude in which the break has occurred, and can proceed with certainty to effect the repair. The ship having arrived at a point near which it has been determined a cable is broken, the captain verifies the position by the usual observations of the position by the depth of water, and the character of the sea bottom, both of which are marked upon the charts.

HOW THE CABLE IS PICKED UP. Being satisfied that the ship is at the right place, a conical, flat-bottomed, overboard.

Having secured it, and the tests indicating that the cable is perfect, it is spliced to a length of spare cable on its position. The conductor of the cable out toward the buoyed end, which in due course is reached and taken on board. Tests are now made by the ship's electrician, and by both shore stations. No other fault appearing, the cable goes into the hands of the splicing gang, who lay back the outer steel wire armor so that when the core has been cut and rejoined, the armor wires, relaid, will overlap the joint some fifteen or twenty feet. The two ends of the conductors are scarfed and firmly soldered together. A small amount of Charterton's compound (a mixture of gutta percha and Stockholm tar) is applied and worked with a hot iron so as to leave no air spaces. The ends of the gutta percha are heated with a spirit lamp and drawn down until they meet about the middle of the exposed conductor. A strip of gutta percha is softened and wrapped round and round upon itself at the joint, and worked down to the diameter of the core. The joint is then placed in a trough of ice and water and allowed to remain there about twenty minutes, to become hard throughout. The jointer now gives away to the splicer, who replaces the jute cushion and armor wires as nearly as possible in their original condition. Heavy tarred jute yarn is put on as tightly as possible with serving mallets over the whole distance of fifteen or twenty feet, which completes the splice, and the cable is ready to be dropped overboard.

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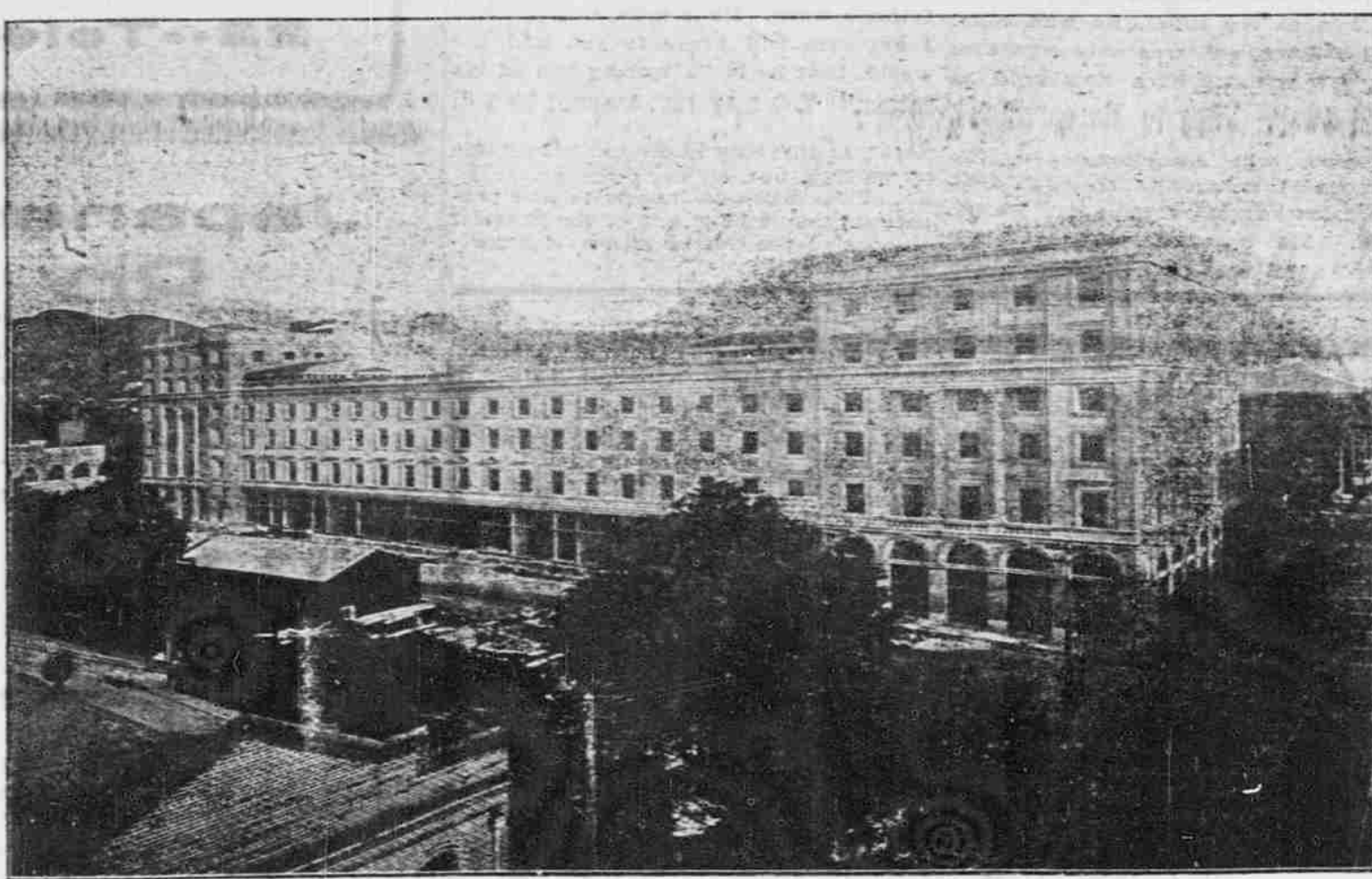
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Alex. Young Block, Location of Honolulu Office Commercial Pacific Cable Co.

The Alexander Young Building was commenced 2 years ago and is now practically completed at a cost of \$1,500,000 in round figures. The structure of Colusa sandstone occupies a lot 463 feet long with an average depth of 190 feet. The building is completely fire

proof being of the steel frame type, the various rooms, some 300 in number, being made of expanded metal and cement. The floors are of cement except roof garden which will take the place in the hall ways and some parterre of lava.

The office of the Cable Co. is near the center of the building, facing on Bishop street, being 2 stories higher, in the makai end, being placed between these towers will be the main, there being towers at each street.